

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection: Cicconi, James W.: Files
 OA/Box: Box 6
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 FOIA ID: F1997-066/~~8~~, D. Cohen
 Date: 08/24/2004

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. memo (6919)	Robert McFarlane to James Baker re Armenian genocide resolution (w/notations), 1p <i>R 3/20/06 NLSF 97-0146/9 #7</i>	9/17/84	B1
2. memo	original of item 1 (w/o notations), 1p <i>R ~ ~ ~ #8</i>	9/17/84	B1
3. draft memo	Cicconi to Baker re Armenian genocide resolution (w/edits), 1p <i>R ~ ~ ~ #9</i>	9/17/84	B1

RESTRICTIONS

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- B-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- B-7a Release could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings [(b)(7)(A) of the FOIA].
- B-7b Release would deprive an individual of the right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication [(b)(7)(B) of the FOIA].
- B-7c Release could reasonably be expected to cause unwarranted invasion or privacy [(b)(7)(C) of the FOIA].
- B-7d Release could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source [(b)(7)(D) of the FOIA].
- B-7e Release would disclose techniques or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or would disclose guidelines which could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law [(b)(7)(E) of the FOIA].
- B-7f Release could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual [(b)(7)(F) of the FOIA].
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233

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Collection Name CICCONI, JAMES: FILES

Withdrawer

SMF 4/24/2002

File Folder ARMENIANS (2)

FOIA

F97-066/9

Box Number 6

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date
1	MEMO	MCFARLANE TO BAKER RE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE RESOLUTION (F97-066/9 #7)	1	9/17/1984
2	MEMO	COPY OF #1 (ORIGINAL) (F97-066/9 #8)	1	9/17/1984
3	MEMO	DRAFT CICCONI TO BAKER (F97-066/9 #9)	1	9/17/1984

OPENED
08/12/2009
fx

12:45 PM

H.J.RES. 247

A MOTION WAS MADE TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS H.J.RES. 247,
REMEMBRANCE OF MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN BY MR. FORD (MI).

Bill Summary

The bill would designate April 24, 1985, as "National Day of
Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man."

GENERAL LEAVE OF FIVE LEGISLATIVE DAYS GRANTED
ALL MEMBERS TO REVISE AND EXTEND THEIR REMARKS ON
H.J.RES. 247, MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN.

FORD (MI) - I am pleased to support this bill designating April 24,
PRESS RETURN TO CONTINUE OR SELECT ANOTHER OPTION OR TYPE "HELP".

1985, as a day of honor all of those who have fallen victim
to tyrants of wars.

BEREUTER - This resolution will recognize numerous incidents in
which man has been inhumane to man, I strongly support the
bill.

12:50 PM COELHO - April 24, 1985, marks the 70th Anniversary of the atroci-
ties committed against the Armenians by the Turks. I urge
support of the legislation.

DANNEMEYER - I too support the legislation.

*** THE QUESTION WAS TAKEN AND TWO-THIRDS HAVING VOTED IN FAV-
OR THE RULES WERE SUSPENDED AND THE HOUSE PASSED BY VOICE VOTE
H.J.RES. 247, REMEMBRANCE OF MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN. ***

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 247

To designate April 24, 1984, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's
Inhumanity to Man".

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 21, 1983

Mr. COELHO introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JOINT RESOLUTION

To designate April 24, 1984, as "National Day of
Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man".

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That April 24, 1984, is hereby designated as "National Day
4 of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man," and the
5 President of the United States is authorized and requested to
6 issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United
7 States to observe such a day as a day of remembrance for all
8 the victims of the genocide, especially the one and one-half
9 million people of Armenian ancestry who were victims of the
10 genocide perpetrated in Turkey between 1915 and 1923, and
11 in whose memory this date is commemorated by all Arme-
12 nians and their friends throughout the world.

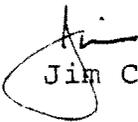
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 17, 1984

TO: JOHN POINDEXTER

Please let me know what you
think of the attached.

Thanks.


Jim Cicconi

cc: ✓ James A. Baker, III

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 247

To designate April 24, 1984, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man".

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 21, 1983

Mr. COELHO introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JOINT RESOLUTION

To designate April 24, 198~~4~~⁵, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man".

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That April 24, 198~~4~~⁵, is hereby designated as "National Day
4 of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man," and the
5 President of the United States is authorized and requested to
6 issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United
7 States to observe such a day as a day of remembrance for all
8 the victims of ~~the~~ genocide, especially the one and one-half
9 million people of Armenian ancestry who ~~were victims of the~~ ^{died}
10 ~~genocide perpetrated in Turkey between 1915, and 1923,~~ and
11 in whose memory this date is commemorated by all Arme-
12 nians and their friends throughout the world.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in remembering those men, women, and children who died through the cruelty of their fellow man, we recognize that the key lesson to be learned is that violence and terrorism against innocent people, regardless of cause or grievance, is unacceptable to the civilized world today just as it was in 1915, and must be condemned in order to truly honor the memory of its past victims.

TO: LEE VERSTANDIG

FROM: KEN KHACHIGIAN AND GREG KAHWAJIAN
CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
(916) 324 - 3622

STATEMENT ON THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

April 15, 1980

2/28/80
mmt
65 years ago, one of the greatest tragedies in the annals of recorded history occurred when one and a half million innocent Armenian men, women and children were massacred in the shadow of Mt. Ararat.

Their only "crime" was their century old dedication to live their lives as free Armenians professing their Christian beliefs in a home land that had previously dazzled Asia minor with its prominence and power.

To this day, the Armenian diaspora is recovering from the blood bath of 1915. Armenians in Lebanon, Turkey and other parts of the Middle East are still suffering from ancestral hatreds and discrimination. Armenian freedom fighters in the Armenian SSR are still anguishing in prisons and asylums and in this country, the Armenian cause is still only dimly understood.

The 1980's must be that period when the voices of Americans of Armenian ancestry are heard in the councils of government. It must be that period when America and its allies throughout the free world resolve that the tragedy of 1915 never again be repeated. I join with the American-Armenian community in solemn remembrance of the martyrs of 1915.

Ronald Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BAKER ✓
BUD McFARLANE
FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR. *h*
SUBJECT: Armenian Resolutions/Legislation

Senate leadership staff indicates that they have placed a "Hold" on all legislative vehicles. It is possible that something could be offered as an amendment -- but doubtful.

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

September 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER III

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE *Prof*

SUBJECT: Armenian Genocide Resolution

As you may know, the move to enact a Joint Resolution calling upon the President to designate April 24 as a day to commemorate the Armenian Genocide is well advanced in both Houses. The House has passed such a Joint Resolution. A Concurrent Resolution has been reported by Senate Foreign Relations. The House Joint Resolution has been referred jointly to both Judiciary and Foreign Relations. While one can imagine the full Senate passing a Concurrent Resolution which would be conferenceable and that it could result in either no action or a concurrent non-binding resolution emerging, any movement creates major problems for us with the Turks as well as probably encouraging terrorism by Armenian terrorists (who have already killed 20 diplomats).

This is a real problem, Jim. There is little doubt that enactment of such a resolution -- even a non-binding one -- will create a firestorm in US-Turk relations and, more importantly, lead to an early attack upon another diplomat. The Turk Ambassador has already called on instructions to protest the House and SFRC actions. The government in Ankara has also called in our Ambassador with a very stern warning of how harmful this will be to our relations.

It seems to me that we need to deal candidly with Howard Baker to ask that he work quietly to assure that no action be taken on the Senate floor. Whether he asks Strom Thurmond to keep the Joint version bottled up in Judiciary or asks another Senator to put a hold on the Concurrent Resolution is a matter that you and B. can judge better. But this is a loser for us. The Administration would have to take a position against anything which comes to the floor. It would be far better for Howard to try to avoid that..

cc: B. Oglesby

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~
Declassify: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
NLS FCI-006/9#7

BY: CU NARA, DATE 3/20/06

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 17, 1984

TO: JOHN POINDEXTER

Please let me know what you
think of the attached.

Thanks.


Jim Cicconi

cc: James A. Baker, III

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 247

To designate April 24, 1984, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man".

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 21, 1983

Mr. COELHO introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JOINT RESOLUTION

To designate April 24, 198~~5~~, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man".

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
 3 That April 24, 198~~5~~, is hereby designated as "National Day
 4 of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man," and the
 5 President of the United States is authorized and requested to
 6 issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United
 7 States to observe such a day as a day of remembrance for all
 8 the victims of the genocide, especially the one and one-half
 9 million people of Armenian ancestry who ~~were victims of the~~ ^{died}
 10 ~~genocide perpetrated in Turkey between 1915, and 1923,~~ and
 11 in whose memory this date is commemorated by all Arme-
 12 nians and their friends throughout the world.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in remembering those men, women, and children who died through the cruelty of their fellow man, we recognize that the key lesson to be learned is that violence and terrorism against innocent people, regardless of cause or grievance, is unacceptable to the civilized world today just as it was in 1915, and must be condemned in order to truly honor the memory of its past victims.

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

September 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER III

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Armenian Genocide Resolution

As you may know, the move to enact a Joint Resolution calling upon the President to designate April 24 as a day to commemorate the Armenian Genocide is well advanced in both Houses. The House has passed such a Joint Resolution. A Concurrent Resolution has been reported by Senate Foreign Relations. The House Joint Resolution has been referred jointly to both Judiciary and Foreign Relations. While one can imagine the full Senate passing a Concurrent Resolution which would be conferenceable and that it could result in either no action or a concurrent non-binding resolution emerging, any movement creates major problems for us with the Turks as well as probably encouraging terrorism by Armenian terrorists (who have already killed 20 diplomats).

This is a real problem, Jim. There is little doubt that enactment of such a resolution -- even a non-binding one -- will create a firestorm in US-Turk relations and, more importantly, lead to an early attack upon another diplomat. The Turk Ambassador has already called on instructions to protest the House and SFRC actions. The government in Ankara has also called in our Ambassador with a very stern warning of how harmful this will be to our relations.

It seems to me that we need to deal candidly with Howard Baker to ask that he work quietly to assure that no action be taken on the Senate floor. Whether he asks Strom Thurmond to keep the Joint version bottled up in Judiciary or asks another Senator to put a hold on the Concurrent Resolution is a matter that you and B. can judge better. But this is a loser for us. The Administration would have to take a position against anything which comes to the floor. It would be far better for Howard to try to avoid that.

cc: E. Oglesby

SECRET/SENSITIVE
Declassify: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
NLS #97-066/9 #8
3: CU, NARA, DATE 3/21/06

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: Jim Cicconi

SUBJECT: Armenian Genocide Resolution

*because of its
mention of the
Armenian genocide,*

While I understand the concern that the Coelho resolution ~~on~~
~~the Armenian genocide~~ could harm US-Turkish relations, I feel
it would be a mistake for us to attempt to bottle up the
resolution. ~~for the following reasons:~~

2. Bottling up this resolution compounds the problem we are
still suffering from when State worked to kill virtually
the same resolution this spring

We are still suffering political damage from State's successful
effort ~~to~~ to kill this same resolution in the spring. ~~Each~~ Coelho
no doubt reintroduced the resolution in an attempt to draw
the same reaction, ~~a second and cause~~ ^{causing} us no small
amount of embarrassment in the wake of our statement on
the Genocide Convention. This can and should be avoided.
~~However, ~~best~~ if this resolution is stopped, even~~

The bigger problem, in my view, is the President's credibility.
~~on the issue~~ The Coelho resolution (~~copy attached~~) is
milder by far than ~~statements~~ the President's statement
of 1980 (~~also attached~~), and the genocide was also
referenced in a 1982 Presidential proclamation (copies ~~also~~ attached).

DECLASSIFIED / RELEASED

NLS F97-060/9 #9

BY: DU NARA DATE 3/20/06

Proclamation 4838 of April 22, 1961

Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Congress of the United States established the United States Holocaust Memorial Council to create a living memorial to the victims of the Nazi Holocaust. Its purpose: So mankind will never lose memory of that terrible moment in time when the awful spectre of death camps stained the history of our world.

When America and its allies liberated those haunting places of terror and sick destructiveness, the world came to a vivid and tragic understanding of the evil it faced in those years of the Second World War. Each of those names—Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Dachau, Treblinka and so many others—became synonymous with horror.

The millions of deaths, the gas chambers, the inhuman crematoria, and the thousands of people who somehow survived with lifetime scars are all now part of the conscience of history. Forever must we remember just how precious is civilization, how important is liberty, and how heroic is the human spirit.

Like the genocide of the Armenians before it, and the genocide of the Cambodians which followed it—and like too many other such persecutions of too many other peoples—the lessons of the Holocaust must never be forgotten.

As part of its mandate, the Holocaust Memorial Council has been directed to designate annual Days of Remembrance as a national, civic commemoration of the Holocaust, and to encourage and sponsor appropriate observances throughout the United States. This year, the national Days of Remembrance will be observed on April 26 through May 3.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby ask the people of the United States to observe this solemn anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi death camps, with appropriate study, prayers and commemoration, as a tribute to the spirit of freedom and justice which Americans fought so hard and well to preserve.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifth.

RONALD REAGAN

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 247

To designate April 24, 1984, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man".

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 21, 1983

Mr. COELHO introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JOINT RESOLUTION

To designate April 24, 198~~4~~⁵, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man".

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That April 24, 198~~4~~⁵, is hereby designated as "National Day
4 of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man," and the
5 President of the United States is authorized and requested to
6 issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United
7 States to observe such a day as a day of remembrance for all
8 the victims of the genocide, especially the one and one-half
9 million people of Armenian ancestry who ~~were victims of the~~ ^{died}
10 ~~genocide perpetrated in Turkey between 1915, and 1923,~~ and
11 in whose memory this date is commemorated by all Arme-
12 nians and their friends throughout the world.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in remembering those men, women, and children who died through the cruelty of their fellow man, we recognize that the key lesson to be learned is that violence and terrorism against innocent people, regardless of cause or grievance, is unacceptable to the civilized world today just as it was in 1915, and must be condemned in order to truly honor the memory of its past victims.

Compromise Language Agreed to by House Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee Chairman
Lee Hamilton

H. Res. 171

98th Congress
1st Session

To affirm United States policy on the Armenian Genocide.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 21, 1983

Mr. Pashayan (for himself and Mr. Waxman) submitted the following resolution;
which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

To affirm United States policy on the Armenian Genocide.

Whereas the Armenian Genocide was conceived by the Young Turk Regime and carried out by Ottoman Turkish governments from 1915 to 1923 prior to the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, resulting in the massacre of Armenian men, women and children, the deportation of the survivors, and the virtual elimination of the two-thousand-five-hundred year Armenian presence in their historic homeland;

Whereas the Armenian genocide is amply documented in the archives of the United States, as well as of Austria, France, Germany and Great Britain;

Whereas the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to the Ottoman Turkish Empire from 1913 to 1916, organized and led protests by officials of many nations, among them the allies of the Ottoman Turkish Empire, over the Armenian Genocide;

Whereas an organization known as Near East Relief, chartered by an Act of Congress, contributed some \$113,000,000 from 1915 to 1930 to aid the survivors of the Armenian Genocide and, whereas, one-hundred-and-thirty-two-thousand orphans in Turkey became foster children of the American people;

Whereas the fact of the Armenian Genocide was confirmed in Senate Resolution 359 dated May 13, 1920, which stated in part, "The testimony adduced at the hearings conducted by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have clearly established the truth of the reported massacres and other atrocities from which the Armenian people have suffered";

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE CO-SPONSORS OF H. RES. 171

House Foreign Affairs Committee

MAJORITY MEMBERS

Dante B. Fascell, Fla., Chairman
x Lee H. Hamilton, Ind.
x Gus Yatron, Pa.
Stephen J. Solarz, N.Y.
x Don Bonker, Wash.
x Gerry E. Studds, Mass.
Daniel A. Mica, Fla.
x Michael D. Barnes, Md.
x Howard Wolpe, Mich.
George W. Crockett, Jr., Mich.
x Samuel Gejdenson, Conn.
x Mervyn M. Dymally, Calif.
Tom Lantos, Calif.
x Peter H. Kostmayer, Pa.
x Robert G. Torricelli, N.J.
Lawrence J. Smith, Fla.
x Howard L. Berman, Calif.
x Harry Reid, Nev.
x Meldon E. Levine, Calif.
x Edward F. Feighan, Ohio
x Ted Weiss, N.Y.
x Gary L. Ackerman, N.Y.
x Robert Garcia, N.Y.

MINORITY MEMBERS

William S. Broomfield, Mich., x
Ranking Minority Member
Larry Winn, Jr., Kan.
Benjamin A. Gilman, N.Y. x
Robert J. Lagomarsino, Calif.
Joel Pritchard, Wash.
Jim Leach, Iowa
Tobias (Toby) Roth, Wis.
Olympia J. Snowe, Maine x
Henry J. Hyde, Ill.
Gerald B. Solomon, N.Y.
Douglas K. Bereuter, Neb.
Mark D. Siljander, Mich.
Edwin V. W. Zschau, Calif.

X = co-sponsor

TOTAL = 20 of 36 (17 Democrats,
3 Republicans)

Subcommittee

EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

MAJORITY MEMBERS

x Lee H. Hamilton, Chrmn.
Tom Lantos
x Mervyn M. Dymally
x Robert G. Torricelli
Lawrence J. Smith
x Meldon E. Levine

MINORITY MEMBERS

Larry Winn, Jr., Ranking
Mark D. Siljander
Edwin V. W. Zschau

X = co-sponsor

TOTAL = 4 of 7 (4 Democrats,
0 Republicans)

Compromise Language Agreed to by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman
Charles Percy

S. Res. 241

98th Congress
1st Session

Expressing the sense of the Senate that the foreign policy of the United States should take account of the genocide of the Armenian people, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

October 7 (legislative day, October 3), 1983

Mr. Levin (for himself and Mr. Wilson) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate that the foreign policy of the United States should take account of the genocide of the Armenian people, and for other purposes.

Whereas the Armenian Genocide was conceived by the Young Turk Regime and carried out by Ottoman Turkish governments from 1915 to 1923 prior to the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, resulting in the massacre of one and one-half million Armenian men, women and children, the deportation of an additional five-hundred-thousand survivors and the elimination of a two-thousand-five-hundred year Armenian presence in its historic homeland;

Whereas the Armenian Genocide is amply documented in the Archives of the United States, as well as of Austria, France, Germany and Great Britain;

Whereas the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to the Ottoman Turkish Empire from 1913 to 1916, organized and led protests by officials of many nations, among them the allies of the Ottoman Turkish Empire, over the Armenian Genocide;

Whereas an organization known as Near East Relief, chartered by an Act of Congress, contributed some \$113,000,000 from 1915 to 1930 to aid the Armenian Genocide survivors and, whereas, one hundred and thirty-two thousand orphans became foster children of the American people;

Whereas Senate Resolution 359, dated May 13, 1920, stated in part, "the testimony adduced at the hearings conducted by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have clearly established the truth of the reported massacres and other atrocities from which the Armenian people have suffered";

Whereas House Joint Resolution 148 stated in part, "that April 24, 1975, is hereby designated as 'National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man', and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a

proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day as a day of remembrance for all victims of genocide, especially those of Armenian ancestry who succumbed to the genocide perpetrated in 1915, and in whose memory this date is commemorated by all Armenians and their friends throughout the world";

Whereas former President Jimmy Carter in a May 16, 1978, speech at the White House stated in part, "it's generally not known in the world that in the years preceding 1916, there was a concerted made to eliminate all the Armenian people, probably one of the greatest tragedies that ever befell any group.... Well, I feel very deeply that I, as President, ought to make sure that this is never forgotten.";

Whereas the United States, during the March 14 and 16, 1979, sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, voted in support of paragraph 30 in a report entitled, "Study of the Questions of the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" which stated, "Passing to the modern era, one may note the existence of relatively full documentation dealing with the massacres of Armenians."

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, an independent Federal agency, unanimously resolved on April 30, 1981, that the Holocaust Museum Memorial should commemorate the Armenian Genocide;

Whereas President Reagan in Proclamation numbered 4838, dated April 22, 1981, stated in part, "like the genocide of the Armenians before it, and the genocide of the Cambodians which followed it -- and like too many other persecutions of too many other peoples -- the lessons of the holocaust must never be forgotten"; and

Whereas it has been the policy of the United States to acknowledge these historical events: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President and the Secretary of State should, in formulating and carrying out the foreign policy of the United States, recognize and take into account the genocide of the Armenian people, with the objective of preventing any future genocide anywhere in the world.

Sec. 2. It is further the sense of the Senate that the President should direct his representatives, including the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, to communicate at all appropriate times in international forums the abhorrence of the United States Government to any and all genocide, including that of the Armenian people.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and the Secretary of State.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/10/84

Jim Ciccini

I'll get the
Coelho language
this morning &
send it down
to you. Lee

LEE L. VERSTANDIG

TONY COELHO

11TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND
INSULAR AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

MAJORITY WHIP-AT-LARGE

DEMOCRATIC STEERING AND
POLICY COMMITTEE



403 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

(202) 225-8131

DISTRICT OFFICES:

FEDERAL BUILDING

1130 O STREET, ROOM 2001

FREEMO, CALIFORNIA 93721

(209) 487-5004

FEDERAL BUILDING

415 WEST 18TH STREET

MERCED, CALIFORNIA 95340

(209) 383-4455

FEDERAL BUILDING

1125 I STREET

MODESTO, CALIFORNIA 95354

(209) 527-1914

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

September 6, 1984

Dear Colleague:

H.J. Res. 247, which would designate April 24, 1985, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man" has gathered 239 co-sponsors and will be coming up for a floor vote on Monday, September 10th. April 24, 1985 will mark the 70th anniversary of the genocide of 1.5 million Armenians in Turkey. H.J. Res. 247 will be a remembrance to them and all victims of past genocides.

Earlier this year, I visited the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Israel and was overwhelmed by how the cold-blooded, calculated, and systematic slaughter of 6 million Jews could have been executed by the Nazis in the middle of the 20th century. Then I remembered Hitler's chilling comment before the Nazi invasion of Poland: "our strength is in our quickness and brutality...Who still talks nowadays of the extermination of the Armenians?"

The murder of 1.5 million Armenians was the first genocide of the 20th century. Many of the survivors are still alive. Because their trauma has been largely forgotten, other peoples throughout this century had to suffer through further genocides. We owe it to the survivors - and to ourselves - to remember this tragedy and learn from it.

Sincerely,

TONY COELHO
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The undersigned have committed their active support to the passage of this bill. Please join with them in voting for this bill.

JIM WRIGHT

DANTE FASCELL

BENJAMIN GILMAN

CHARLES PASHAYAN JR.

JOHN PORTER

WILLIAM D. FORD

LEE HAMILTON

Designated by (Co. da) 9/6/84

HJRES00247 DOCUMENT= 1 OF 1 NUMBER OF LINES = 62
 DS ***** 98TH CONG. STATUS PROFILE FOR H.J.Res.247 *****

SPONSOR..... Coelho
 DATE INTRODUCED... April 21, 1983
 HOUSE COMMITTEE... Post Office and Civil Service
 OFFICIAL TITLE.... A joint resolution to designate April 24, 1984,
 as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's
 Inhumanity to Man".

CO-SPONSORS..... 234 CURRENT COSPONSORS --
 Apr 21, 83 Referred to House Committee on Post Office and Civil
 Service.
 May 2, 83 Referred to Subcommittee on Census and Population.

COS CO-SPONSORS..... 234 CURRENT COSPONSORS --
 Sep 21, 83 Green, [REDACTED], Bates, Annunzio, Markey, Levine,
 Kostmayer, Oakar, Sunia, Torres, Frank, Martinez,
 Howard, Beilenson, Hance, Leland, Fauntroy, Boxer,
 Ferraro, Pursell, Ratchford, Lehman (FL),
 Mavroules, Johnson, Ackerman, Boland, Dymally,
 Lantos, Rahall, Gejdenson, Andrews (TX), Forsythe,
 Morrison (CT), [REDACTED], Broomfield, Hughes,
 Gonzalez, [REDACTED], Porter, Mineta, Patterson, Edgar,
 Berman, Owens, Vento, [REDACTED], Fazio, Hamilton,
 Simon, Conyers, Bonior, Dyson, Scheuer, Gregg,

Heftel, Feighan, Roe.
 Nov 18, 83 Yatron, Torricelli, Lehman (CA), [REDACTED].
 Jan 30, 84 McNulty, Barnes, Tallon, [REDACTED], Wolpe,
 Smith (FL), Aspin, Packard, [REDACTED], Studds.
 Feb 22, 84 Traxler, Moakley, LaFalce, Addabbo, Dwyer, Rangel,
 Kaptur, Applegate, Seiberling, Stokes, Eckart.
 Mar 14, 84 [REDACTED], Mrazek, Vandergriff, McHugh, Garcia,
 Dixon, Reid, Wortley, Roybal, D'Amours, Yates,
 Schroeder, Broyhill, Rose, Schaefer, Anderson,
 [REDACTED], DeWine, Wyden, Regula, Downey, Rinaldo,
 [REDACTED], Miller (CA), Kennelly, Bevill,
 Rodino, Won Pat, Andrews (NC), Jacobs, Clarke.
 Mar 20, 84 Kogovsek, Hefner, Brown (CA), Gibbons, [REDACTED],
 [REDACTED], Ottinger, Oberstar, Biaggi, Florio, Darden,
 Edwards (CA), Clay, Ford (TN), Towns, Levin,
 Madigan, [REDACTED], Burton (CA), Chappie, Akaka,
 Gilman.
 Mar 29, 84 Britt, Bryant, Weaver, Hoyer, Durbin, Harrison,
 Shannon, [REDACTED], Luken, Murphy, Dowdy,
 [REDACTED], Hayes, [REDACTED], Carper, Gray,
 Guarini, Richardson, Ortiz, Pepper, Panetta,
 Savage, Donnelly, Stenholm, McCloskey, [REDACTED],
 McDade, Udall, [REDACTED].

Apr 10, 84 Early, Gradison, Molinari, St Germain, Dingell,
 Thomas (CA), Walgren, Vucanovich, Ford (MI),
 Minish, Vander Jagt, Lloyd, [REDACTED], Foglietta,
 Latta, Borski, Tauke, Matsui, Boucher, Hightower,
 Glickman, Evans (IL), Corrada, Boner, Schumer,
 Anthony, Mica, Bedell, Carr, Volkmer, Jones (OK),
 Hertel, Daschle, Cooper, Lowry (WA), Swift,
 Gephardt, Murtha, English, Mikulski, Sisisky,
 Kazen, Skelton, Nelson, Frost, AuCoin, McCurdy,
 Slattery, Boggs, Coyne, Lundine, Hall (IN), Neal,
 Wirth, Hall (OH), [REDACTED], [REDACTED], Waxman,
 Hawkins, Bateman, Wolf, Schneider, [REDACTED].
 May 1, 84 Olin, Obey, Courter, Snowe, [REDACTED] (FL).
 Jul 25, 84 McCollum, Daub.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 10, 1984

TO: BOB KIMMITT

Attached, per our discussion, is a copy of Coelho's resolution on the Armenian genocide. It passed the House this morning on voice vote, with the date changed to 1985.

After you have had a chance to look at this, I would appreciate it if you could give me a call. We may need to work quickly on this.

Thanks.

Jim Cicconi

cc: Lee Verstandig

September 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: James A. Baker, III

FROM: Ed Derwinski 

SUBJECT: The Yalta Issue and the Eastern European Vote

The President's statement on the Yalta Agreement, in which he makes clear we do not accept any interpretation of that agreement to mean permanent Communist rule in Eastern Europe, has been received with tremendously positive, emotional support from all Eastern European emigre groups.

The Democrats dare not argue against this statement since this would alienate those groups, and thus it represents a totally positive position. Criticism in the Soviet press of the President's statement, when reported in our media, is to the President's advantage.

However, there are long-standing policy reviews among State Department Kremlinologists which contrast with the President's statement. There has been some press speculation on the subject from "unnamed State Department sources". It is important that THE policy of the Administration be that as enunciated by the President on this Yalta issue and related concerns in Eastern Europe.

In terms of sheer numbers, Polish-Americans are one of the largest identifiable ethnic groups in the United States and a key political target in New England and Middle Western states. There is every indication that President Reagan will continue to draw greater support from Polish-Americans than Republican Presidential candidates have in the past.

The step-by-step approach to the Jaruzelski regime, the announcement of support for the Polish church agriculture program and coordination with the Vatican on the issue have all been received in a very positive fashion by Polish-Americans. Overall, we are doing well with that group.

With the other Eastern European voting blocs (Balts, Ukrainians, Czechs and others), the President's firmness in dealing with the Soviets is producing positive political results.

September 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: James A. Baker, III
FROM: Ed Derwinski *ED*
SUBJECT: The Armenian-American Vote

The Armenian-American vote is clearly vital in California, and there are organized, active groups of Armenians in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois and Michigan. Democratic Party campaigners, led by Rep. Tony Coelho of California, are energetically demagoguing the Armenian-Americans.

The full House has passed a resolution calling for a day of remembrance for the Armenian victims of the 1915 genocide by the Ottoman Turks. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a resolution calling for U.S. foreign policy to take account of the genocide.

This, to a reasonable degree, eases one of the main concerns of the Armenian-Americans who have been unhappy with the Administration since the Department of State Bulletin in 1982, which implied that the killing of the Armenians in 1915 was not an absolute historic fact (copy attached).

The debate in the House on Monday, September 10, clarifies the problem to a great degree (copy attached). Gov. Deukmejian should be contacted and every effort made to disseminate throughout the Armenian-American community the views expressed by Republican Members during the debate.

It is important to note that Armenian-American leaders do not publicly support or defend the terrorist acts that have been perpetrated against Turkish diplomats in recent years. They recognize that the reputation and image of Armenians have suffered because of these incidents.



Armenian Terrorism: A Profile

by Andrew Corsun
Threat Analysis Group
Office of Security

Introduction

Since the advent of modern Armenian terrorism in 1975, the world has witnessed a terrorist campaign that has resulted in at least 170 attacks directed primarily against Turkish installations and diplomatic personnel outside of Turkey's borders.

Enraged over the alleged massacre of 1.5 million Armenians by Turkey during World War I, and the loss of their homeland, Armenians unlike Jews tried and failed as propagandists to focus the world's attention on their grievances.¹ By resorting to terrorism, Armenian extremists were able to accomplish in 7 years what legitimate Armenian organizations have been trying to do for almost 70 years—internationalize the Armenian cause.

Terrorism may not be able to ease the pain of past agonies, but it is an effective tactic in evoking international sympathy for a previously unknown (or forgotten) cause. How many people had heard of the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) or their cause before they bombed the headquarters of the World Council of Churches in Beirut on January 20, 1975? The same can be said for the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAAG) who gained "prominence" on October 22, 1975, with the assassination of the Turkish Ambassador to Vienna, Dennis Tunaligil. Since then, Armenian extremists have waged a successful campaign against Turkish interests that in recent years has expanded to include Western targets as well.

The Seeds of Conflict

According to historians, Armenia is believed to be not only the oldest of the

civilized races of Western Asia (dating to pre-1200 B.C.), but eventually grew to become one of the strongest kingdoms in that region. Geographically, Armenia was straddling the crossroads of the world and thus became the victim of many invasions. With the fall of Constantinople in 1453, the Turks finally ruled all the lands that once belonged to Armenians and held them for 465 years.

Since we are interested in the cause-and-effect relationship history has played regarding the recent outbreak of Armenian terrorist activities against Turkish diplomats and establishments, we will jump ahead in time to the Ottoman Empire of the late 19th century.

With the rise of nationalism throughout Europe, the Armenian struggle for autonomy and modernization took on new vigor in the 1880s, and the Armenians began to form political organizations for self-protection and as a vehicle to voice their desire for a free Armenia. One such organization was the Dashnaksutiun (Armenian Revolutionary Federation) which was founded in 1890 in Tiflis, Georgia.

In a multiethnic state, such as the Ottoman Empire, nationalism was viewed by the Turks as a serious internal threat. The result was harsher repression by the Ottoman government which led to thousands of Armenian deaths in 1895. With the rise of the Young Turks in 1908, its policy of pan-Turanism led to even harsher measures in suppressing Armenian nationalism. On April 17 and 24, 1909, over 30,000 Armenians were massacred in Adana and other villages along the Cilician plains in order to suppress the national ambitions of the Armenian people.

With the advent of World War I, the stage was set for what was later alleged to be called the first "genocide" of the



(Gamma)

September 24, 1981, Paris. Four Armenian terrorists seized the Turkish Consulate and threatened to kill more than 20 hostages. A Turkish security guard was killed and three others were wounded (one of the terrorists, a Turkish Vice Consul, and a French security guard). The terrorists, who claimed to be members of the Yeghia Keshishian Commando of ASALA, demanded that all Armenian political prisoners be released from Turkish jails within 12 hours. As the deadline passed and the terrorists realized that the Turkish Government would not negotiate, the terrorists decided to accept a French Government offer of political asylum. Once in custody, however, the French Government stated that their offer was a ploy and that the terrorists would be treated as criminals. During a news conference in Beirut following this incident, ASALA leaders stated that their commandos were willfully deceived and that the promise made by the French Government must be kept or "there is no doubt that there will be a confrontation between them and us." (As of this publication date, the political/criminal status of the terrorists remains undetermined.) This was the first incident of Armenian terrorists seizing a diplomatic mission.

20th century. Turkey entered the war on the side of Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire on October 31, 1914, and offered autonomy to the Armenians if they would foment dissension behind the Russian lines. Partly out of distrust of the Young Turks, and encouraged by the principle of self-determination, they refused.

Turkey viewed this attitude as treasonous, especially in light of the fact that it (Turkey) was suffering heavy military reversals. Minister of Interior Taalat Bey ordered "the elimination of the Armenian element, which had been trying for centuries to undermine the foundation of the state." By 1915 the Turks ordered a mass deportation of Armenians from Turkish Armenia to Syria and Iraq. It was later alleged that 1.5 million people (approximately 60% of the Turkish Armenian population) were killed or died on the journey.

With the conclusion of the war, the Western Powers established the Independent Republic of Armenia on May 28, 1918, which was later guaranteed by the treaty of Sevres, and signed on August 10, 1920, by Turkey, the Allied Powers, and Armenia. But due to the pressures exerted by the Turks and Communists, the new republic collapsed, and by December 2, 1920, Armenia was Sovietized and its territories to the west were awarded to Turkey.

The basis for their grievances, as perceived by the Armenians, is not only the restoration of their homeland but to seek justice for the alleged mass murders (1894-96, 1909, 1915) of more than 1.5 million people. It is these issues that have fostered the armed struggle by Armenian extremists against Turkish diplomats and establishments around the world.

During the diaspora of 1915, many Armenians fled to Lebanon which has long been regarded as a refuge for dispossessed minorities. Although the Armenian community (approximately 200,000) in Lebanon had flourished and played a vital role in Lebanese life, by the 1970s they became caught-up in the internecine fighting that had overtaken Lebanon. When the Phalangists (Catholic Christian rightists) decided to use the Armenian section of east Beirut, known as Bourj Hammoud, to launch their attacks against the adjacent Muslim section called Naba'a, a split

resulted within the Armenian community. Some Armenians felt that they had a duty to take up arms on behalf of their Christian brothers, while others, mainly left-wing Armenian youth through their close contact (via the universities and the proximity of their neighborhoods) with their Palestinian counterparts, realized they shared a similar situation—they had lost their land, had a large diaspora community, and the use of legal methods to bring their cause to world attention had failed. The left-wing Armenian youth began to form their own groups (e.g., ASALA) with the aid of the Palestinians, and links between the two were formed. Many of these youths also moved to the Palestinian section of west Beirut. With the political success that the Palestinians have achieved through terrorism, it is not surprising that these left-wing Armenian youths would choose the same path. The growing sympathy and support that these youths have gained within the worldwide Armenian community had forced the right-wing Armenians to set up their own group (JCAG), but for different goals and objectives.

Terrorist Activities

Terrorism is certainly not a new tactic for Armenian extremists. At the end of World War I, the Dashnag decided it would carry out its own executions of those Ottoman leaders they believed were responsible for the "genocide" of the Armenian people. As a result, a network called Nemesis was established to track down and execute those Ottoman leaders.

On March 15, 1921, the former Ottoman Minister of Interior Taalat Bey—who was living in Berlin under the pseudonym Ali Sayi Bey—was shot and killed at point-blank range after being under surveillance for 2 weeks by Soghoman Tehlirian. Others who met the same fate at the hands of Nemesis were the Ottoman Foreign Minister Said Halim, who was assassinated in Rome in December 1921, and Behaeddin Shakir and Djimal Azmi, two Ottoman officials who were killed a year later in Berlin. It is unknown what became of Nemesis following the incidents of the early 1920s. Yet one must wonder why Armenian extremists have waited over 60

years to carry out their armed struggle. Were they perhaps fulfilling the prophecy of Taalat who in 1915 said, "There will be no Armenian question for 50 years," or (a more plausible explanation) are the times such that terrorism has become an acceptable vehicle for protest?

Whatever the reason, since returning to the scene in 1975, Armenian terrorists have claimed responsibility for over 170 incidents which includes the assassination of 21 Turkish diplomats and/or family members, and 10 attempted assassinations of Turkish diplomats. Although the tactic of assassination has been used repeatedly, the majority of their operations have been bombings which are simple in construction and design. Unlike the Irish Republican Army [IRA], which favors remote-control devices, Armenian terrorists have been partial to a Czechoslovakian-manufactured plastic called Semtex-H. In the overwhelming majority of cases, this device is set at such an hour to cause property damage and not cost lives.

Operationally Armenian terrorists must be viewed as unsophisticated in comparison with other groups since they have never shown the inclination or ability to hit a hard target. The only exceptions were the seizure of the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981, and the attempted assassination of the Turkish Consul General in Rotterdam on July 21, 1982, both of which failed. In the seizure of the consulate, the four terrorists eventually surrendered without any of their demands being met. In Rotterdam the consul general, who was traveling to work in an armored car and escorted by two police vehicles, was attacked by four terrorists. The assailants opened fire with automatic weapons—which proved ineffective against the armored car—and as they attempted to flee the area, one of the attackers was shot and captured. Their bombings and assassinations required the minimum of logistical planning.

While no one can dispute their success, nevertheless, it is such spectacular operations as airport attacks, kidnappings, and assassinations of well-protected political officials that generate maximum publicity and impact which is so important to the terrorists *raison d'etre*.



Of the 21 Turkish diplomats / family members slain between 1975-July 1982, 14 were killed while in their car which was stopped at a light, slowing before entering a busy intersection, or parked. And of the 10 attempted assassinations of Turkish diplomats, 8 took place while the diplomat was in his vehicle. These vehicle attacks were carried out by assassination teams armed primarily with 9mm automatic weapons. The teams varied in size from a lone gunman used in eight attacks to two assailants with a third member in a waiting car. With the exception of the July 21 attack in Rotterdam, the diplomatic vehicles that were involved in these attacks were not armored, and the only protective security (if any) was a driver/bodyguard.

JCAG and ASALA

While Armenian extremists have carried attacks under 19 operational names, the main terrorists groups are the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG) and the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA).² On the surface these two groups appear to be united by a common goal. However, a closer look at their communiques, and targeting, reveals that their methods and objectives are quite different.

Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide. Unlike ASALA, which is Marxist oriented and adheres to the philosophy of Scientific Socialism, JCAG appears more closely aligned with the policies of the right-wing Dashnag party. The goals of the Dashnag are to reclaim their lost homeland, as specified in the treaty of Sevres, and to seek reparations and recognition of the crimes committed against their people by Turkey; and they seek a solution similar to Germany's admission of guilt and reparations to Israel after World War II. JCAG, in its communiques, appears to strive for these same goals. Following the assassination of the Turkish Ambassadors to Vienna and Paris in October and December of 1975 respectively, JCAG, in a follow-up communique entitled "To all the Peoples and Governments" wrote:

Let the world realize that we will lay down our arms only when the Turkish Government officially denounces the genocide perpetrated

ARMENIAN TERRORISM: INCIDENTS, BY YEAR

1973	3
1975	6
1976	2
1977	8
1978	9
1979	29
1980	38
1981	47
1982 - July 26	22

AREAS OF OPERATIONS: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS, 1973 - JULY 26, 1982

FRANCE	33
SWITZERLAND	25
ITALY	20
LEBANON	16
UNITED STATES	15
SPAIN	11
TURKEY	11
ENGLAND	8
IRAN	5
DENMARK	4
BELGIUM	3
CANADA	3
GREECE	3
WEST GERMANY	3
AUSTRIA	1
AUSTRALIA	1
IRAQ	1
NETHERLANDS	2
PORTUGAL	1
USSR	1

by Turkey in 1915 against the Armenian people and agrees to negotiate with Armenian representatives in order to reinstate justice.

And following the bombings in New York City and Los Angeles on October 12, 1980, JCAG stated:

We make clear that our struggle today against the Turkish Government is not to be regarded as revenge for the 1915 genocide in which 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children were massacred. Our struggle today is directed to have the Turkish Government to admit to its responsibility for that murderous act, as well as to return to the Armenian people the lands taken forceably and today occupied by the imperialist Turkish Government since the genocide. We demand once again that the Turkish Government admit its responsibility for the genocide of 1915 and make appropriate territorial and financial reparations to the long-suffering Armenian people.

This theme remains constant in all their communiques to February 1982 with the assassination of the honorary Turkish Consul to Boston, Orhan Gunduz. In Paris JCAG said that:

The shooting was to reaffirm the permanence of our demands. The Turkish Government must recognize the responsibility of its predecessors in 1915 in the execution and genocide perpetrated against the Armenian people, and it must clearly condemn it. Secondly, the Turkish Government must recognize the right of the Armenian people to constitute a free and independent state of Armenian land which Turkey illegally occupies.

Because ideology affects the operational strategy of a terrorist group, JCAG concentrated its operation solely on Turkish interests. The one possible exception was the January 1980 triple bombing of the offices of Swiss Air, TWA, and British Airlines in Madrid. At first JCAG claimed credit for the bombing, but in a later phone call to the local press, the caller said that JCAG was not responsible for the bombing and, in fact, condemned it.

As the group name implies, of the 22 operations carried out by JCAG, 10 of the operations were assassinations (resulting in 12 deaths), 6 were attempted assassinations, and 6 were bombings.

Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. Whereas JCAG's stance on the Armenian question appears compatible with traditional Armenian political beliefs, ASALA,

whose communiques are replete with Marxist-Leninist rhetoric, considers the Armenian question part of the international revolutionary movement, and they seek closer ties with Soviet Armenia.

For the first 4½ years of its existence, ASALA concentrated its attacks (the sole exception being the bombing of the headquarters of the World Council of Churches in Beirut in January 1975) on Turkish installations and diplomatic personnel. During this period, ASALA was in the process of enlarging its organization and base of operations in



preparation for entering its second and current phase.

Our second step was only possible due to the successful completion of our first step which had politicized the Armenian youth enough to gain their support in the second step. This second step contains four new developments: (1) heavy assault on imperialist and Zionist and reactionary forces; (2) a much greater frequency of attacks; (3) direct communication with the Armenian masses and international opinion; and (4) strong ties with other revolutionary organizations including operational ties with the Kurdish Workers Party [of Turkey].²

No doubt this "second step," which began on November 13, 1979, in Paris with the triple bombing of the offices of KLM, Lufthansa, and Turkish Airlines, was influenced by ASALA's close cooperation with the Palestinians, most notably the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). In a follow-up com-

munique to this attack, ASALA set the theme for future operations.

Let imperialism and its collaborators all over the world know that their institutions are targets for our heroes and will be destroyed. We will kill and destroy because that is the only language understood by imperialism.

While ASALA has done its share of assassinating Turkish officials (nine), nevertheless, half of their bombings are directed against Western targets. The group, operating under various ad hoc commando names, has taken it upon itself to carry out "military operations" against any country which attempts to jail or try one of its commandos. Examples of this can be seen with the arrest on October 3, 1980, in Geneva of two Armenian extremists—Suzy Mahseredjian and Alex Yenikomechian—who were arrested after a bomb they were making accidentally exploded in their hotel room. Until their eventual release on January 12, 1981, and February 9, 1981, respectively, ASALA—using the name October 3 Organization—in a 4-month period carried out 18 bombings against Swiss interests worldwide in an effort to force the Swiss to release their comrades. The two extremists received 18-month suspended sentences and were barred from Switzerland for 15 years.

On June 9, 1981, Mardiros Jamgotchian was caught in the act of assassinating a Turkish diplomat—Mehmet-Savas Yorguz—outside the Turkish Consulate in Geneva. From the time of his arrest on June 9 to his trial on December 19 (he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment), ASALA, using the name June 9 Organization, perpetrated 15 bombings against Swiss targets worldwide. After Jamgotchian's trial, ASALA, again using the name Swiss Armenian Group 15, has, to date, carried out five bombings against Swiss targets.

Switzerland is not the only country that has been targeted by ASALA; Italy, France, and most recently Canada have been victims of ASALA's wrath. On May 31, 1982, three alleged ASALA members were arrested for attempting to bomb the Air Canada cargo building at Los Angeles International Airport. It is suspected that this bombing was in retaliation for the May 18 and 20 arrests



of four alleged ASALA members/sympathizers by the Toronto police for extortion.

It is interesting to note that JCAG has two alleged members in jail in the United States, and they have never launched any terrorist campaign against the United States. The two alleged members are Harout Sassounian, who was arrested and found guilty of the October 1980 firebombing of the home of the Turkish Consul to Los Angeles, Kemal Arikan, and Harout's brother Harry, who was arrested and charged as being one of the assailants in the assassination of Kemal Arikan on January 28, 1982. At this writing, he is awaiting trial.

No terrorist group is monotheistic, and neither are the Armenians. Both groups share a common bond, yet they are quite different when it comes to achieving their goals. This difference is also mentioned in their communiqués. Following the assassination of the Turkish Consul General by JCAG in Sydney, Australia, on December 17, 1980, a woman called the local Australian press to emphasize that her group had no connection with the so-called Armenian Secret Army (aka ASALA) and that the group's attacks were aimed at Turkish diplomats and Turkish institutions. On April 4, 1981, *Le Reveil*, Beirut's Rightist Christian daily, received a phone call from an alleged JCAG member who claimed that his group was not connected with ASALA and that JCAG's attacks are "reprisal measures for the injustice committed against the Armenians; our targets are the Turks, and Turkish institutions."

Even ASALA has made reference to this difference. Hagop Hagopian (the ASALA spokesman) in an interview for *Panorama* magazine said:

The Dashnag party is trying to imitate us [ASALA] in order to regain lost ground. The April 18, 1980, operation in Rome against the Turkish Ambassador to the Vatican was organized by the Dashnags who use the name of a revolutionary group, the Avenger Commandos of the Armenian Genocide.

As for international connections with other groups, it appears that only ASALA, through its relationship with the PFLP and the DFLP, has benefited from any training and logistical support

that the Palestinians can provide. When asked if Palestinians used to train Turkish terrorists in their camps, Mr. Abu Firas, the chief Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representative in Turkey replied:

In our camps, we train them to be terrorists in their countries but to fight against Israel. For this reason, we cannot be held responsible for training them. Since Armenians are citizens of Lebanon, we also train them to fight for the liberation of Palestine.

Although there have been reports of links between Armenian terrorists and Greek Cypriots, Greeks, and even the Soviets, outside of the assistance that ASALA has received from the Palestinians, there is no proof that Armenian terrorists are plugged into any international terrorist network.

Conclusion

While Armenian terrorism has evoked a greater interest in and awareness of the Armenian question throughout the world, the chances of Armenians attaining their major objectives through terrorism are nebulous at best. This has been exemplified by the PLO, IRA, Croats, etc. A viable solution to the Armenian question will only come about through political means (e.g., United Nations, lobbyist groups, etc.) and/or compromise on both sides. Yet, until such a path is followed—if ever—the issues will be kept fresh in the public's mind through acts of terrorism.

Although ASALA is based in west Beirut and JCAG in east Beirut, on the surface it would appear that the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon has not affected the operational capabilities of Armenian terrorists as witnessed by the July 20 and 24 bombings of two Paris cafes by the Orly Organization and the July 21 attempted assassination of the Turkish Consul General in Rotterdam by the Armenian Red Army.

Yet on closer examination, the bombings of the two cafes are the types of low-level operations that can be carried out by indigenous cells independent of instructions from Beirut. While an attempted assassination of an individual traveling in an armored car with a police escort requires detailed planning, the attack against the consul general appeared

hastily organized and very amateurish in its execution. One possible explanation for its failure was that Beirut was unable to provide the hit team with proper guidance and logistical coordination.

Although ASALA's attack on Ankara's airport on August 7, 1982, was the first airport attack by Armenian extremists, this suicide operation was designed to obtain maximum publicity and did not require elaborate planning or execution.

JCAG has emerged virtually unscathed from the invasion, and it is only a matter of time before ASALA can regroup in another country. France, with its large Armenian population and geostrategic location in Western Europe, has been mentioned as a possible base of operation for ASALA. Wherever they find a "home," what remains to be seen is the type of strategy and tactics they pursue once they are able to fully renew their operations.

NOTE

Because the historical record of the 1915 events in Asia Minor is ambiguous, the Department of State does not endorse allegations that the Turkish Government committed a genocide against the Armenian people. Armenian terrorists use this allegation to justify in part their continuing attacks on Turkish diplomats and installations.

¹The number of Armenians killed in 1915 is a central issue in the dispute between Armenians and Turkey. The Armenian community contends that those killed in 1915 were part of a genocide against Armenians orchestrated by the Turkish Government. Turkey on the other hand states that, at most, 200,000 Armenians died, and their deaths were not the result of a planned massacre but rather the tragedies of war in which many Turks also lost their lives. It is for this reason that Turkey refuses to acknowledge any guilt or make any sort of restitution/compensation to descendants or survivors, as Germany did for Israel after World War II.

²By operating under many different names, the terrorists hope to give the impression of the existence of numerous groups, implying a broader base of support within the worldwide Armenian community.

³The Kurds, who were pressed into military service under the Ottoman Empire, played an important role in the liquidation and massacre of Armenians through World War I. ■

on Labor and Human Resources are committed to passing this bill and sending it on to the President for his signature.

I urge the whole House to join today in sending this strong health legislation onward to the Senate and the President.

□ 1240

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3979, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3979, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE OF MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 247) to designate April 24, 1984, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. Res. 247

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That April 24, 1985, is hereby designated as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day as a day of remembrance for all victims of genocide, especially the one and one-half million people of American ancestry who were victims of the genocide perpetrated in Turkey between 1915 and 1923, and in whose memory this date is commemorated by all Armenians and their friends throughout the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Ford) will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANNEMEYER) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Ford).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous matter, on House Joint Resolution 247.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I support House Joint Resolution 247 which designates April 24, 1985 as a "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man" and marks the 70th anniversary of the genocide of 1½ million Armenians in Turkey.

This resolution which has over 230 cosponsors pays homage to the victims and survivors of this horrible massacre that predates the Nazi Holocaust by nearly two decades.

Because of the evil that swept through Europe during World War II we tend to forget the stark brutality of what happened to these 1.5 million Armenians. They were victims of a terrible genocide that should stand, along with the Third Reich, as a grisly symbol of man's inhuman capabilities.

This resolution honors not only the brutalized Armenians, but those who have fallen victim to tyrants of the world in all genocides.

And it serves notice to all the world that America will not again slumber while innocent men, women and children are slaughtered by cruel and evil despots.

Americans can only know vicariously the horrors of attempts to stamp out an entire race for political reasons. Because of our own heritage we cannot comprehend such horrific actions. To us they are utterly unthinkable. But the history is clear and well documented. In times of collective madness such things do happen.

We cannot guarantee that somewhere down history's winding path genocide again will not claim its hapless victims.

But by actions such as that proposed here today we can play a small part in putting the world on notice that the strongest Nation in history is also a nation of compassionate, vigilant people.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BERUTER).

Mr. BERUTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, today we are about to pass a resolution that attempts to bring the public's attention to the numerous historical instances in which man has been inhumane to man on a very large scale. It is very truly impossible to explain why man has so often

committed acts that are so cruel or barbarous.

Actions of this nature during this century have also been particularly reprehensible. Although science and medicine took gigantic strides, millions have been killed all over the world. One of the first massacres of the century was in Armenia. This resolution will hopefully bring some small amount of comfort to second and third generation Armenian Americans whose grandfathers and grandmothers were killed in the attacks—or witnessed the outrage.

I strongly support this resolution because I believe it is our duty never to forget this or other acts of genocide. We must not forget. But, I also sincerely believe it necessary to make a few observations about elements left unclear by the resolution.

First, over the past 2 years, there has been considerable controversy about the position of the U.S. Department of State. Two years ago, in the August 1982 issue of the Bulletin, the Department printed an article on Armenian terrorism. This article concluded with a note that the State Department "does not endorse allegations that the Turkish Government committed a genocide against the Armenian people." Although in the next issue of the Bulletin, the State Department issued a disclaimer of that note, it is still a fact that the original language of this kind by an official U.S. agency only further confuses the record. Since history is quite clear that mass killings took place, there is little use in obfuscation. American policy toward that area of the world is, as implemented, in the opinion of this Member quite rational; confusion on this issue only unnecessarily detracts from it. Hopefully, this statement will serve as a clarification of the written comments that caused confusion.

Second, the atrocities in Armenia, in which over a million people died, were committed by the Army of the Ottoman Empire in 1915. This Army consisted of Turkish and Kurdish soldiers. I do not wish to belabor the obvious, but present day Turkish realities have as little to do with the Ottoman Empire as does present day Austria represent a mirror image of the Hapsburg Empire.

Third, few of the democratically elected political leaders of today's Turkey were never born when the atrocities took place. It is a grave lesson which they must remember, but it should not be held or used against them.

Fourth and last, this resolution should not be misconstrued or misunderstood by the wrong persons. By recognizing the genocide against millions of innocent Armenians, we abhor, at the same time, the acts of the small faction of Armenians who choose to remember their slain ancestors by sowing the same kind of terror and violence.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this resolution shall pass and I commend my colleagues to vote affirmatively for it.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. COELHO).

Mr. COELHO. I thank the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution (H.J. Res. 247) presently under consideration would designate April 24, 1985, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man," and authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day in memory of all victims of genocide, especially the 1½ million people of Armenian ancestry who lost their lives in Turkey between 1915 and 1923.

April 24, 1985, will mark the 70th anniversary of the genocide against the Armenians.

The importance of this commemoration cannot and should not be underestimated. Earlier this year, I visited the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Israel and was overwhelmed by how the cold-blooded, calculated, and systematic slaughter of 6 million Jews could have been executed by the Nazis in the middle of the 20th century. Then I remembered Hitler's chilling comment before the Nazi invasion of Poland: "Our strength is in our quickness and brutality * * *. Who still talks nowadays of the extermination of the Armenians?"

In our day-to-day lives, the thought of genocide is difficult to imagine, agonizing to dwell upon, but, as Hitler demonstrated in word and deed, too dangerous to forget.

The murder of 1.5 million Armenians was the first genocide of the 20th century. Yet because their trauma was largely forgotten, other peoples throughout this century have had to suffer through further genocides. Continued silence can only lead other tyrants to believe they can get away with such crimes against humanity. It is for the past—as well as potential—victims that such days of remembrance are so important.

As a nation, we have risen to greatness time and time again when coming to the aid of peoples whose survival has been threatened. In the 1920's, following the mass slaughter and deportation of the Armenian people from their historic homeland, the United States, through the Near East Relief and other organizations, provided refugee assistance to hundreds of thousands of Armenian orphans and other survivors of the genocide. The freedom and opportunity they found here rekindled their dreams, and soon, the inviolable Armenian spirit began to prosper once again.

The Armenian-American community has contributed much to American society. Today, Armenian-Americans excel in many areas from sciences and the arts to business and industry, and

are beginning to enjoy major successes in the political arena as well.

For the Armenians, April 24 has become a rallying point; a day of commemoration for the victims and a day of renewal for the survivors and their descendants. I am proud to say that my district in the surrounding Fresno area includes one of the most vigorous Armenian communities in America. Many of my constituents survived the terrible slaughter of 1915 and bear the scars of watching their mothers and fathers murdered in cold blood. They have worked hard, participated in the growth of our Nation, and added immeasurably to the richness of our culture. To them, April 24 is a testament to their spirit, a peaceful outlet for the emotional trauma they have suffered. They strongly resent—as do I and many of my colleagues—the insult of those who would say that recognition of their day is somehow a capitulation to terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the Record a letter from Governor Deukmejian of California in which he supports House Joint Resolution 247. If I may read from the letter:

DEAR TONY: I am writing to personally express my support of House Joint Resolution 247. . . . It is our duty to call attention to the atrocities that occurred many years ago because if the humane people of this world don't remember, you can be sure the tyrants will—and history will go on repeating itself

Like Governor Deukmejian, Armenians throughout the country have been organizing support for this resolution. And it seems that an overwhelming majority of my colleagues in the House have concluded that this bill merits passage. House Joint Resolution 247 was introduced over a year ago and in that time has gathered 234 cosponsors from all regions of the country. The bill has received broad bipartisan support from ranking members of both parties. In the event of this bill's passage, I feel we can once again say that Congress has continued its firm humanitarian stand on this important moral issue by voting to designate April 24, 1985, as a "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man."

□ 1250

The letter from Governor Deukmejian is as follows:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, July 6, 1984.

HON. TONY COELHO,
Congressman, Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR TONY: I am writing to personally express my support of H.J.R. 247 which designates April 24, 1985, a "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man." This day would be so designated for all victims of genocide, and in particular, the one and one-half million people of Armenian ancestry who lost their lives in Turkey between 1915 and 1923.

As you well know, the authenticity of the massacres has been validated by many reputable public officials, historians, and others,

including American Ambassador Henry Morgenthau and the distinguished British statesman, Lord Bryce. Yet, the Armenian genocide has gone largely unnoticed by the world community.

It is our duty to call attention to the atrocities that occurred many years ago because if the humane people of this world don't remember, you can be sure the tyrants will—and history will go on repeating itself. One cannot ignore the chilling words of Adolph Hitler before he began his reign of terror during World War II. "Who still talks nowadays of the extermination of the Armenians?"

I strongly support H.J.R. 247. You may use this letter in any manner that you deem appropriate to gain passage of H.J.R. 247.

Most Cordially,

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 247 designating April 24, 1985, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man." Mr. Speaker, in supporting House Joint Resolution 247 I feel we are recognizing the historic tragedies of yesterday, such as 70 years ago when 1.5 million Armenian lives were needlessly lost. House Joint Resolution 247 will remember them and all victims of past inhumanity on April 24, 1985.

However, it does not mean that I shall ever condone terrorism against Turkish diplomats or any form of terrorism against any nation or its people.

● Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Joint Resolution 247 and urge its passage.

As a Member of Congress who represents a large Armenian constituency, I fully recognize and appreciate the efforts that my colleague from California (Mr. COELHO) has extended on behalf of the thousands of Armenians who have adopted this Nation.

The bill before us today, along with President Reagan's announcement last week urging ratification of the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, is a basic recommendation to what President Harry S. Truman stated in his original message to the Senate urging ratification:

I also emphasized that America has long been a symbol of freedom and democratic progress to peoples less favored than we have been and that we must maintain their belief in us by our policies and our acts.

House Joint Resolution 247 is a symbolic gesture requesting the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe April 24 as a day of remembrance for all victims of genocide, especially the 1½ million Armenians who were victims of this century's first genocide, which began on April 24, 1915.

President Reagan, on April 22, 1981, issued a proclamation stating: "Like the genocide of the Armenians before it * * * the lessons of the Holocaust must never be forgotten."

Ratification of the Genocide Convention calls for this Nation to recognize "that at all periods of history genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity; and being convinced that, in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge, international cooperation is required."

Passage of House Joint Resolution 247 is complementary of our country's renewed efforts in ratification of the Genocide Convention. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this worthy effort.

● Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, House Joint Resolution 247, which would designate April 24, 1985, as a "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man."

This bill will be a fitting and overdue memorial to all victims of genocide, particularly the 1½ million Armenians who were victims of the first planned extermination of the 20th century.

On April 24, 1915, hundreds of Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders were rounded up by the Ottoman Turkish Government and murdered in cold blood. The genocide that followed was the culmination of ongoing persecution against the Armenian people which began in the second half of the 19th century. The Ottoman rulers boasted at the time that the annihilation of the Armenian population would be a final solution to the Armenian question. The echo of that cry was heard a generation later at Nazi death camps, where Jewish people were being systematically exterminated.

Fortunately, they were both wrong. The indomitable Armenian spirit preserved and escaped extinction, in part, through the efforts of President Woodrow Wilson, then Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, Henry Morgenthau, and many charitable institutions such as the Near East Relief Society.

Today, the Armenians are a vigorous and thriving people who have survived the trauma of 1915. Through their diligence and persistence, they have become an integral part of our American society, and have added greatly to the richness of our social fabric.

However, the memory of the atrocity still haunts the survivors and their descendants. As their plight remains little understood, if not buried, their wounds remain open. Their only outlet has been yearly commemorations on April 24. This date has become not only a symbol of their ruptured past, but a rallying point for their resurgence.

Lest we indulge in self-righteousness, Americans would do well to reflect also that elements of genocidal barbarism were present in some of the more brutal acts of extermination against American Indians, to our lasting shame.

This resolution is an important moral statement of great meaning to many American citizens who have contributed so much to our Nation. I have

visited Armenian communities in California and have recognized how meaningful the April 24 commemoration is to their heritage as well as their sense of renewal.

The sentiment and the deep commitment bespoken here should have meaning for us all. It is an abiding part of the American faith. It is incumbent on us all to join with those who celebrate this date by shining a light on the past and learning from it, pledging that it shall never happen again, rather than burying the past and robbing ourselves of its lessons.

● Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 247, a resolution which designates April 24, 1985, as the "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man." This resolution calls upon the President to issue a proclamation urging the American people to observe April 24 as a day of remembrance for all genocide victims, particularly those Armenians who were killed during an 8-year genocide campaign in Turkey by the Ottoman Empire. Although this terrible tragedy occurred almost 70 years ago, it has been used to justify recent terrorist actions against Turkish diplomats, none of whom had any part in the events of 1915, and such terrorist actions are equally as abhorrent.

As Republican whip, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I would like to particularly acknowledge the efforts of my colleague from California [Mr. PASHAYAN] in behalf of this measure.

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, House Joint Resolution 247, to designate April 24, 1985, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man." As one who believes strongly that we should constantly speak out against all violations of human rights—both past and present, and as a cosponsor of this resolution, I urge all my colleagues to lend their support to this measure.

It was the mobilization for World War I that set the stage for the tragic genocide of thousands of Christian Armenians. By February 1915, the Turkish Government had already begun to segregate Armenians into labor battalions, as well as disarming and deporting countless others. On April 24, 1915, about 200 Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders were arrested in Istanbul and were either exiled or murdered. And so began the grim carnage against Armenians that was carried out throughout the Ottoman Empire in all Armenian centers. This carnage continued for several years despite efforts in the United States to end the atrocities through diplomatic pressures and by expressing to Turkey a deep sense of concern and outrage. By 1923, 1.5 million Armenians had perished, and more than 500,000 were exiled.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the Armenian genocide is a historical fact. By remembering this dark chapter in

human history we not only honor those who perished, but we also express our abhorrence for all forms of physical violence against innocent human lives—be it in the form of genocide or terrorism and be it in 1915 or today.

As citizens of a nation that was founded on the principles of personal and religious freedom we are obligated to take notice of any abrogation of these precious liberties both past and present. In designating April 24, 1985, as "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man," we should also reaffirm our dedication to the principles of personal and religious freedom, and our commitment to promoting peace and liberty throughout the world.

● Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in support of House Joint Resolution 247, to designate April 24, 1985, a day of remembrance of man's inhumanity to man. House Joint Resolution 247 is a tribute to all victims of genocide, especially those who died in the Turkish massacre of Armenians in the course of World War I.

On April 24, 1915, the Ottoman Empire launched a ruthless campaign to eliminate the Armenian race. By 1923, 1.5 million Armenian people had been murdered and another 500,000 had been exiled from their homeland.

Modern Turkey has yet to face up to the implications of those events. Indeed, for many years, the world community refused to condemn or even confront the first genocide of this century. The repercussions of that refusal were most strikingly illustrated by Hitler's assurance to doubting coconspirators, as he embarked on a plan to annihilate the Jewish people, that no one remembered the Armenian genocide that had taken place only 15 years earlier.

We cannot let this dark episode in world history be forgotten ever again. We must remember the tragedy in order to learn from it and prevent its recurrence. It is in this spirit that House Joint Resolution 247 directs us, as a nation, to reflect on the significance of the events of 1915, not to avenge, but rather to honor those who died, to celebrate the survival of the Armenian race, and to renew our commitment to eliminating racial and religious violence from the world.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I have no more requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 247, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

The title of the joint resolution was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to designate April 24, 1985, as 'National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man.'"

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ABANDONED SHIPWRECK ACT OF 1984

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3194) to provide for the protection of any historic shipwreck or historic structure located on the seabed or in the subsoil of the lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3194

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1984".

FINDINGS

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that—
(1) States have the responsibility for management of a broad range of living and non-living resources in State waters and submerged lands; and
(2) included in the range of resources are certain abandoned shipwrecks.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For purposes of this Act—
(1) The term "National Register" means the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470a).

(2) The term "shipwreck" means a vessel or wreck, its cargo, and other contents.

(3) The term "State" means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

(4) The term "submerged lands" means the lands—
(A) that are "lands beneath navigable waters," as defined in section 2 of the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301);
(B) of Puerto Rico, as described in section 8 of the Act of March 2, 1917 (48 U.S.C. 749); and

(C) beneath the navigable waters of Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands, including inland navigable waters and waters that extend seaward to the outer limit of the territorial sea.

(5) The terms "public lands" and "Indian lands" have the same meaning as when used in the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (7 U.S.C. 470aa-4701l).

RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP

SEC. 4. (a) The United States asserts title to any abandoned shipwreck that is—

(1) substantially buried in submerged lands of a State;

(2) in coralline formations protected by a State on submerged lands of a State; or

(3) on submerged lands of a State when—
(A) such shipwreck is included in or determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register; and

(b) the public is given adequate notice of the location of such shipwreck.

(b) The title of the United States to any abandoned shipwreck asserted under subsection (a) of this section is transferred to the State in or on whose submerged lands the shipwreck is located.

(c) Any abandoned shipwreck in or on the public lands of the United States (except the outer Continental Shelf) is the property of the United States Government.

(d) This section does not affect any right reserved by the United States or by any State (including any right reserved with respect to Indian lands) under—

(1) section 3, 5, or 6 of the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1311, 1313, and 1314); or

(2) section 19 or 20 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (33 U.S.C. 414-415).

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS

SEC. 5. (a) The law of salvage shall not apply to abandoned shipwrecks to which section 4 of this Act applies.

(b) This Act shall not change the laws of the United States relating to shipwrecks, other than those which this Act applies.

(c) This Act shall not affect any suit filed before the date of enactment of this Act.

GUIDELINES

SEC. 6. To clarify that State waters and shipwrecks offer recreational and educational opportunities to sport divers and other interested groups, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, established under section 201 of the Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470i), in consultation with appropriate public and private sector interests (including archeologists, salvors, sport divers, historic preservationists, and State Historic Preservation Officers) shall publish, within 6 months after the enactment of this Act, advisory guidelines for the protection of shipwrecks and properties. Such guidelines shall assist States and the United States Government in developing legislation and regulations to carry out their responsibilities under this Act in such manner as will allow for—

(1) recreational exploration of shipwreck sites; and

(2) private sector recovery of shipwrecks, which is not injurious to the shipwreck or the environment surrounding the site.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PRITCHARD] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 3194, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1984. The central purpose of the legislation is to clarify the title of States to certain abandoned shipwrecks within State waters. The overall intent of the legislation is to make clear the right of the States to manage these shipwrecks to enable them to preserve their historical significance.

The need for the legislation stems from current questions as to whether States have the authority to regulate and manage shipwrecks on State lands. Since the passage of the Submerged Lands Act of 1953, States have held title to the lands and resources

beneath the navigable waters within State boundaries, extending seaward 3 miles, and have managed a wide range of resources and activities in these areas. Management of certain shipwrecks in these same areas is completely consistent with this existing State authority. To date, all States regulate archeological excavations on State lands and approximately 25 States specifically claim the right to regulate abandoned shipwrecks on State lands. However, several recent Federal district court cases have reached conflicting conclusions on the management of these shipwrecks. The purpose of this legislation, therefore, is simply to clarify that States have title to, and regulatory authority over, a certain class of abandoned shipwrecks on State lands.

Specifically, the legislation transfers to States title to abandoned shipwrecks that are, first, substantially buried in submerged lands of a State; second, located in coral formations on, of the State; or third, determined to be eligible for, or actually listed on, the National Register of Historic Places. For this class of abandoned shipwrecks, the legislation specifies that the law of salvage shall not apply. For the other abandoned shipwrecks not falling within this narrow class, traditional admiralty law will continue to apply.

The legislation reaffirms Federal ownership of abandoned shipwrecks lying on Federal lands and directs the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to develop guidelines to assist the States and the Federal Government in carrying out their responsibilities for managing these abandoned shipwrecks. The Council is directed to develop guidelines that would allow for recreational diving on the wrecks and to utilize, as appropriate, private sector salvage efforts in the recovery of these abandoned wrecks.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has been considering this issue since legislation was first introduced by our distinguished colleague from Florida, Mr. BENNETT, in January of 1979. After I introduced H.R. 3194 with five original cosponsors on June 2, 1983, the committee conducted a deliberate and thorough examination of all the issues associated with the legislation. In September of 1983, the committee held a hearing on H.R. 3194, at which State officials, archeologists, sport divers, and salvors testified. I met personally with several representatives of salvor interests and with the salvors themselves, and my staff has consulted extensively with all of the groups that may be affected by this legislation. After 1 year of thorough and extensive investigation into the legislation, the committee conducted a markup of the bill and ordered it reported by a unanimous vote. Following action by my committee, the Interior Committee also conducted a hearing on H.R. 3194 in July and